

No 41

Ch.

#7

343 Market

Am. Essay

Paperd March 15th.

on,

Tracheitis.

For the degree of

Doctor of Medicine,

By

Quirk Waugh Junior,

of

Pennsylvania,

1825.

1890
The 1st of May
1890

My dear
Mr. [illegible]

I have the pleasure

to inform you

that I have

received your

letter of the

10th inst.

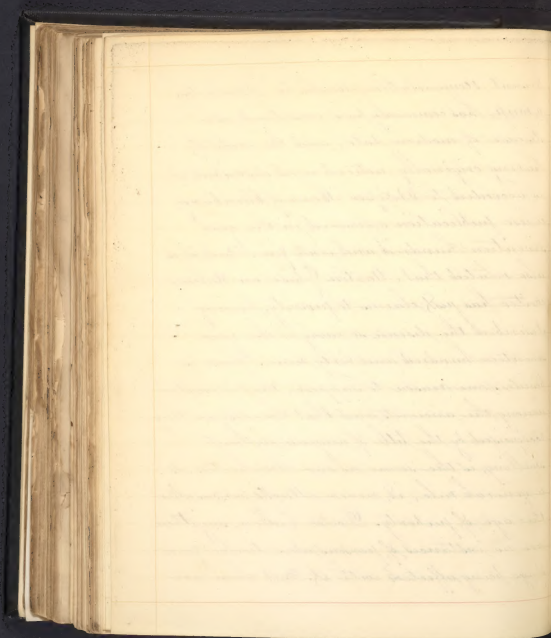
Strachitis.

Among the many evils, which afflict the human race, there is none, which makes more unexpected attacks, upon the best feelings of our nature, or more suddenly shrouds the brightest anticipations of parental happiness in gloom, than the disease, denominated Strachitis, as it frequently commences without promontion, or perceptible symptoms, and passes rapidly from perfect health to a state of mortal danger. It is for the most part confined to the early part of life, embracing the periods between the first and sixth year, and if not speedily relieved, terminates fatally, in a few hours. A variety of appellations have been given to this disease, which I shall pass over, as deserving little attention. The most familiar terms, are Croup, and Sibilis, but, the most appropriate term, and, the one most in accordance with the

1771

During the summer months of the
present year there is a great deal of
corruption in the streets of London
and in the houses of the great
nobility and gentry. The streets
are full of filth and the houses
are full of corruption. The
corruption is of two kinds. One
is the corruption of the streets
and the other is the corruption
of the houses. The corruption
of the streets is the most
obvious and the most dangerous.
The corruption of the houses
is the most hidden and the most
dangerous. The corruption of the
streets is the corruption of the
public. The corruption of the
houses is the corruption of the
private. The corruption of the
streets is the corruption of the
body. The corruption of the
houses is the corruption of the
soul. The corruption of the
streets is the corruption of the
present. The corruption of the
houses is the corruption of the
future. The corruption of the
streets is the corruption of the
world. The corruption of the
houses is the corruption of the
heaven.

present Nomenclature, would be Tracheitis.
Croup, has commonly been considered, as a
 disease of modern date, and the credit of
 having originally noticed and described it,
 is accorded to Professor Home of Edinburgh,
 whose publication appeared in the year
 seventeen hundred and sixty five. But it is
 also related that Martin Ghisi, an Italian
 writer, has just claims to priority; having
 described the disease so early as the year
 seventeen hundred and forty nine. There is
 besides some reason to suppose, that it existed
 among the ancients and that the disease they
 recognised by the title of, angina, without
 swelling, is the same as our Tracheitis. As
 a general rule, it never attacks persons after
 the age of puberty. Doctor Hullen, says there
 are no instances of persons above twelve years
 of age being affected with it. But there are



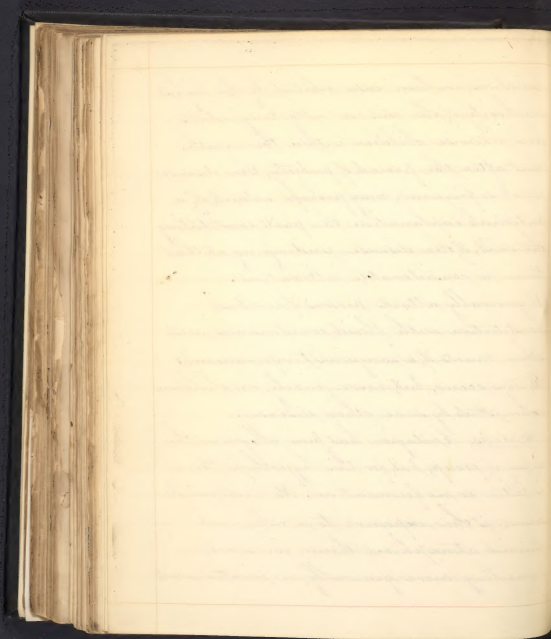
exceptions; we have cases, related by the highest authority, of the disease, attacking adults and likewise children within the month.

That after the period of puberty, the disease is not so frequent, may perhaps, admit of a rational explanation, the parts constituting the seat, of the disease, undergoing, at that time, a considerable, alteration.

It generally, attacks, persons of a robust constitution with florid countenances, and other marks of a sanguine temperament.

It does, occur, but more rarely, in children exhausted by some other disease.

Causis. Contagion has been alleged as the cause of croup, but for this hypothesis there is little or no foundation. Its most prolific source is the exposure to a cold, and humid atmosphere; Hence we see it prevailing more generally, in winter, and

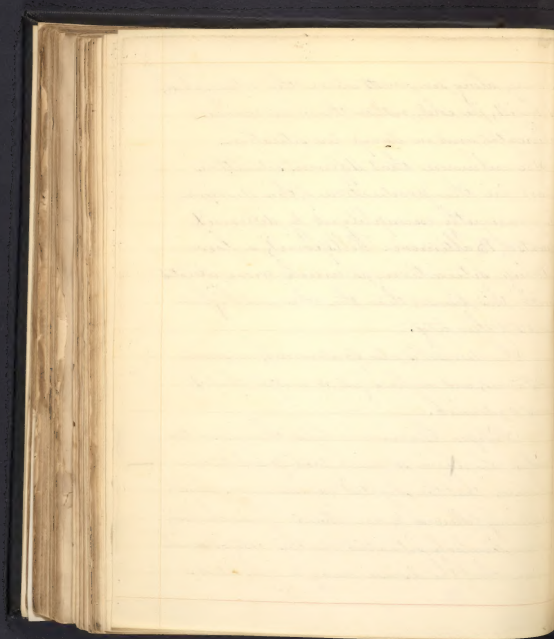


spring, along sea, coasts where the atmosphere, is moist, in cold, rather than in warm climates, and in damp low situations.

The influence that different situations have, in the production of this disease, is eminently exemplified by different parts of Baltimore. Fellspoint, a low damp situation, is much more affected with this disease, than the other, and higher parts of the city.

The disease is also Epidemic, in some instances, and we have just remarked that it was Epidemic.

Professor Chapman, relates the cases of two ladies who were so much predisposed to the disease, that the slightest exposure was almost certainly followed by an attack; Their children were similarly situated in this respect which proves that the disease may be inherited.



...in a consistent manner
...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even

...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even

...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even

...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even
...to a certain extent, even







the latter to some degree, & the
muscle, and it always is the same.

The progress in disease is remarkable when
there is due sensitivity to the action of an
emetic, it causes vomit & diarrhoea,
and one nature, in the latter stage, there
is a mixture of vomit and excreta the
severe decline, & refection, because the
the circulation more rapidly, more
quadrant and lastly the cough, evidently
near death.

Aggravation of the symptoms, circulation
is the same, the circulation, cold down
the neck, cough, with no refection,
difficulty of respiration, swelling of the
shoulders and fluttering of the heart,
as it is was thrown out of its natural
situation are uncurable, and these
two last symptoms are stated by Dr. P. J.

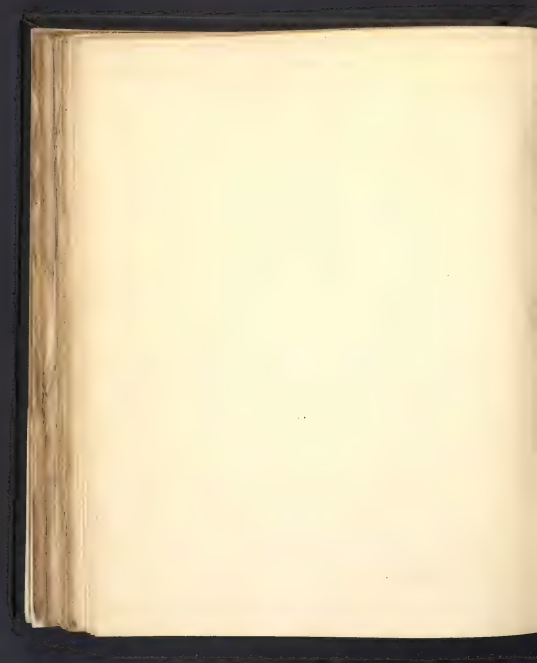


to be inevitable, even that domestic violence has been.

Reflections, which are almost every day
accustomed to the vulgar, & the common people, & the
country, & the city, & the trade, & the law, & the suddenly
interruption of a conversation by a sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the
conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation.

But, if the domestic violence is a violent interruption, there is
interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation,
a violent interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation,
a violent interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation.

But a little domestic violence exists concerning the
members, & the sudden interruption of the conversation, & the
sudden interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation,
a violent interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation,
a violent interruption of the conversation, & the sudden interruption
of the conversation, & the sudden interruption of the conversation.



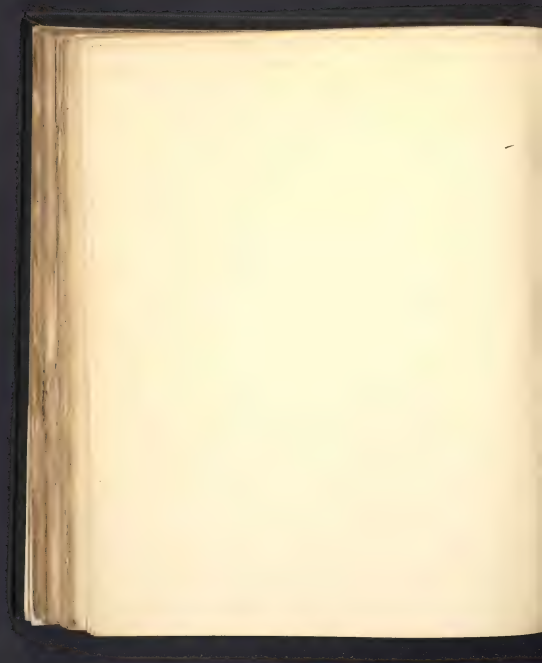
It is not the object of the present
work to enter into a discussion of the
various theories which have been
advanced.

The object of the present work is to trace the
history of the various theories which have
been advanced in an explanatory state,
the only way of doing so is to consider
each theory as it stands, and to show
the reasons for its being advanced,
and the reasons for its being
rejected.

Speculation

It is that in the commencement of an attack the
patient must be truly taken in for this purpose
the best method is to give him a short history
of his own life, and to show him that he is
the cause of his own misery.

At the same time the patient must be told



in a more full, yet stiller or more minute;
 the more such to account the duration of the
 smile, the more however it is true, or rather
 the more the undisturbed state be not
 changed, from being seriously, and repeat it
 over the but.

The attack must be extremely distant, if it
 does not now yield. It will occasionally continue
 with little or no abatement.

Under these circumstances, frequent depletion by
 leeches, or cups. The cups to be applied to the sides
 or back of the neck, warm, stored anteriorly,
 greatly improve respiration and sometimes
 induce sleep, or at least, a more comfortable
 position; after that success, leeches
 are very much to be put upon the neck.

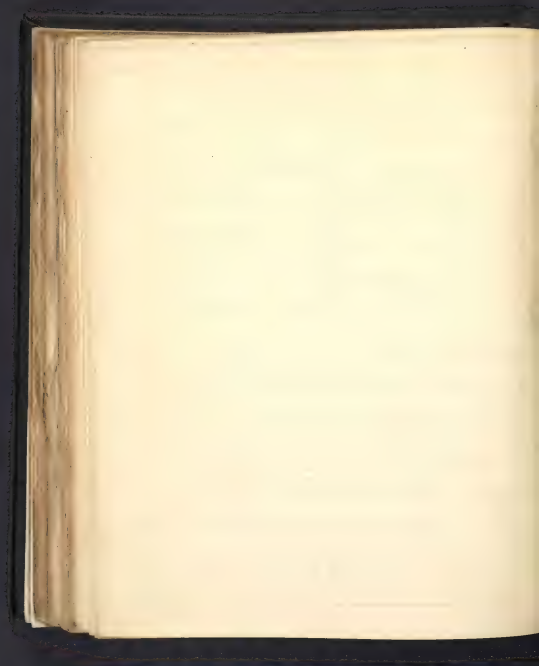
That a sanguine, or bilious, should be applied
 over the throat. The foregoing remedies
 failing, or when the symptoms become so violent
 as to demand more active relief, bleed at

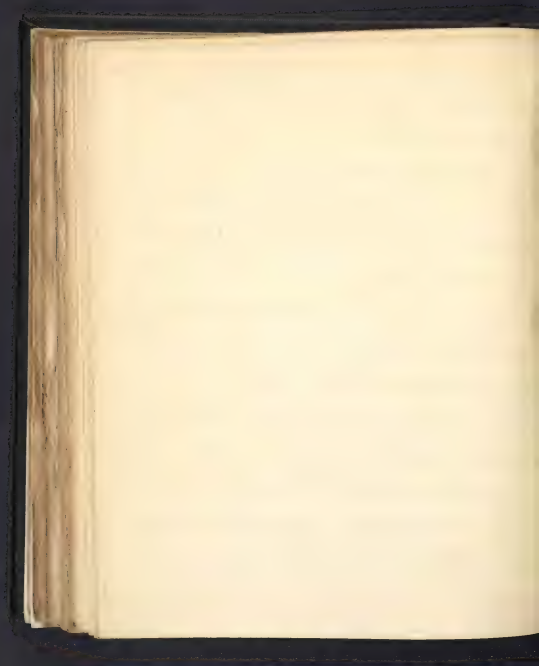


Plumier agrees. When the patient is
almost insensibly seized with the disease
it is immediate.

The disease being insensible is not unknown
by the violation of the natural susceptibility
of the system to the action of medicine, the
bowels are to be actively opened with caution
into the view to correct the nervous &
disease it denotes a relapse, and confirms
the cure.

But if there remain a thick discharge,
highly & the chest with disordered in
expectoration. & expectorants are a more
indicated and at the next stage as
in recent & chronic stands the Pleurisy
simplex. This constitutes the treatment
until the disease is confined to the upper
portion & the lower as in its termination
is stage, and consists either in a pleurisy





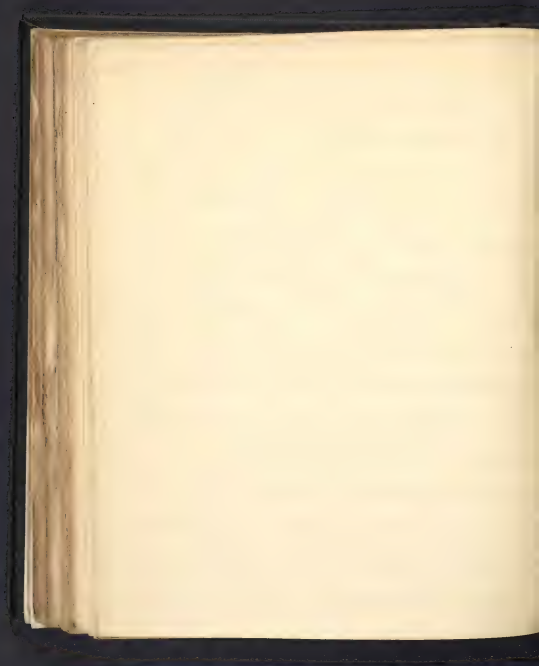
but still more so the other patients, and the disease
in its earlier stages were treated with a weak
and a more circumscribed.

When patients are those two distinct states of the
lungs are so much more common, that it is difficult in
the earlier stages to determine satisfactorily to
distinguish a diagnosis.

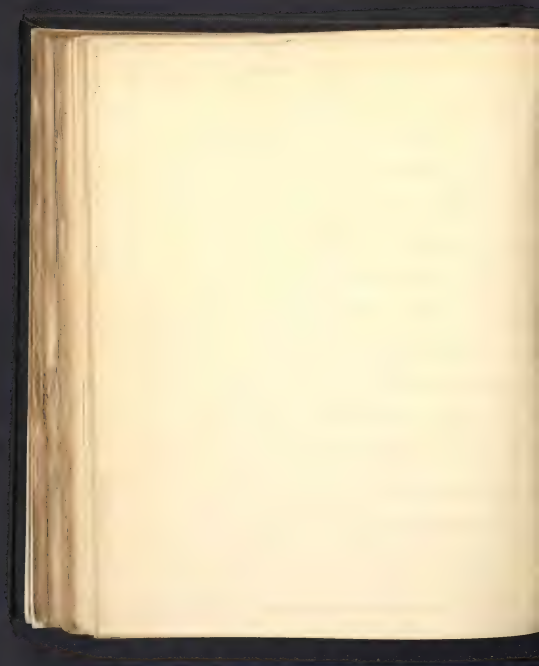
But though disease, in a point, mostly a
consideration in the treatment in every respect is
not precisely the same.

When it proceeds from collections of pus, or
abscess, or bronchitis in the bronchial, or pulmonary
cells the case is usually found to have been the
cause of a catarrh, which has been more
than ordinarily protracted. There is, the same
time, in the collection of pus, from the lungs, or
at least, in some of the more common catarrhs, matter,
with an inability to discharge it, the point is
to give, and the disease, which is common.







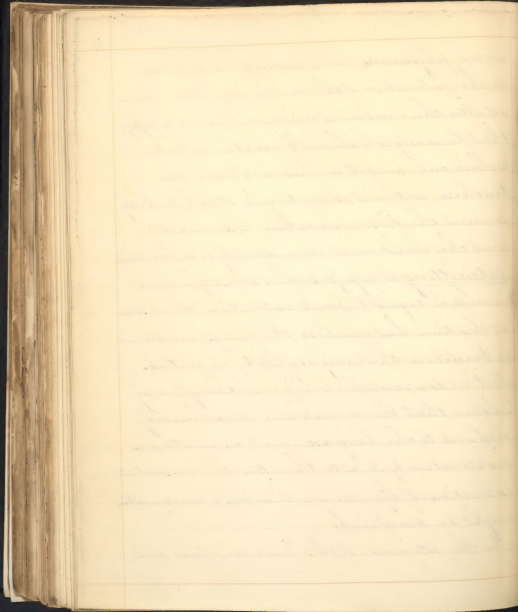


Some physicians have proposed, an operation for the extraction of the membranes, that it may not after the incision is made, be found to possess that tenacity which will enable it to be pulled out, and if we loosen it from the trachea, without extracting it, it will be likely to meet the first inspiration like a valve, and the child must immediately be suffocated.

Admitting, it possessed that density which would be requisite, for its extraction, the disease at this time has reached the lungs, and hence no benefit in that way could be expected.

Yet it does sometimes happen, though very seldom, that the membrane is exclusively confined to the larynx, and respiration is so obstructed by it, as to threaten the immediate extinction of life, in such a case an operation might be beneficial.

In the estimate of this resource of our art,



we ought, moreover, not to overlook the striking effect in many cases, from the expulsion of the membrane by vomiting, coughing, or sneezing.

Yet it is deemed a very desperate and precarious expedient, to be held in reserve, only for the extreme emergencies, and when common measures have altogether failed.

Twiss concludes, by saying, that the means of preventing an attack of the disease, are still more obvious, than the plan of cure, and the object, in most instances attainable,

